Keynote Address Vulnerability Management Best Practices

Brian Kenyon - Foundstone Security, McAfee

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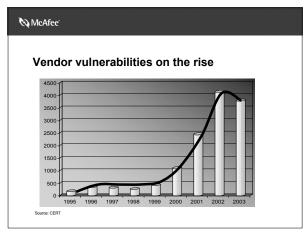


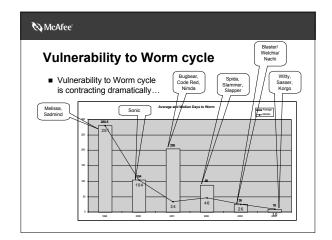












Will vulnerabilities ever go away? ■ If, 95-99% of all attacks come from known vulnerabilities and misconfigurations [Carnegie Mellon] ■ And, vulnerabilities are on the rise ■ And, known vulnerabilities and misconfigurations come from human error ■ And, for the foreseeable future, humans will be the creators and maintainers of technology ■ Then, vulnerabilities (and risk) are here to

stay!

Technology	Vulnerability Related?
NIDS/HIDS	Detecting attackers taking advantage of vulnerabilities
NIPS/HIPS	Detecting and preventing attackers from taking advantage of <i>vulnerabilities</i> .
Firewalls/VPN	Blocking attackers taking advantage of vulnerabilities.
Patch Management	Fixing vulnerabilities.
Anti-virus	Finding and fixing vulnerabilities.
Event Correlation	Managing logs/events of attacks (based on vulnerabilities).
Policy Management	Ensuring compliance to prevent attacks on vulnerabilities.
Encryption	Securing clear-text data (a vulnerability).
Content/Email Filtering	Preventing content/email with vulnerabilities.
VA/VM & Risk Mgmt.	Discovering and managing vulnerabilities and associated risk.

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What does the future hold?

- Zero-day worm categorization
 - -Type I: vendor knows of the vulnerability but hasn't released the patch yet (shortest)
 - Type II: vendor doesn't know of the vulnerability (long)
 - Type III: vendor doesn't know of the vulnerability and it hits an EOL product such as Windows 98/NT 4.0 (longest)
- Type III scares me to death!

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So What Can We Do???

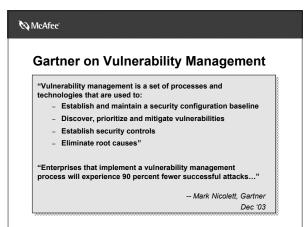
- Risk Management Strategies include:
 - Risk Transfer
 - Contractual transfer to 3rd party
 - Insurance provider
 - Risk Avoidance
 - Eliminate existing exposures/capabilities
 - Risk Acceptance
 - Security spending has a point of diminishing returns, some risk is easier to accept
 - Risk Mitigation
 - · Security countermeasures (people/process/technology)

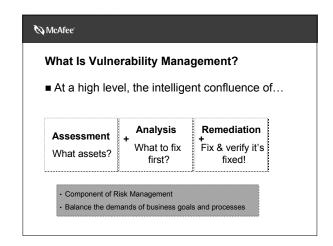
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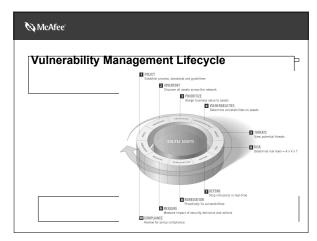
Depends on your philosophy...

- Would you rather affect the symptoms? Or the problem?
 - The cold/flu medication business is much more lucrative than the vaccine business
- Products alone only affect the symptoms...
- Services/products/education in combination, affect the core problem...









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Asset Inventory and Prioritization

- Inventory Assets
 - All hosts, services, operating systems, asset owner
 - Regular, automated updates
 - Combination of network and agent based technologies
- Create an Asset Criticality Profile (ACP)
 - Data Classification
 - Business process that is supported
 - Environment (Internet vs. Intranet)

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Identify Vulnerabilities and Threats

- Traditional vulnerability assessment
 - Integrate with asset inventory for measurement
 - Regular, automated schedule
- Monitor Threats
 - Track viruses, worms, internal and external threats
 - Map threat environment to existing asset vulnerability inventory

Prioritize Remediation based on Risk Identify vulnerabilities and threats The Union of: -Vulnerabilities -Assets -Threats Based on the criticality of VAT Focus your resources on the TRUE risk

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Remediation / Resolution

- Apply the Pareto Principle the 80/20 rule
 - Focus on the vital few not the trivial many
 - -80% of your risk can be eliminated by addressing 20% of the issues
 - -The Risk Union will show you the way
 - · Right assets
 - · Relevant threats
 - · Critical vulnerabilities

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Measure

- Current State of security metrics
 - -You can't manage what you can't measure
 - No focus on quantifying "Security"
 - No taxonomy of security
 - · The terms risk, criticality, impact, threats are all perverted
 - · There is no common definition that is widely adopted
 - Return on Security Investment (ROSI) is extremely difficult to calculate
 - No accountability in security

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Measure

- Future Look:
 - Accountability
 - A universal standard to quantify risk
 - Common nomenclature
 - The use of IRR and NPV calculations for budgeting purposes will increase
 - Dashboard view of assets, vulnerabilities, and threats across disparate organizations
 - Technologies will help answer the questions:
 - · Am I secure
 - · Who is accountable and by when
 - · Am I getting better or worse
 - How am I trending over time
 - · How do I compare to my peers

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Training & Communication

- Knowledge is the Foundation
 - -External and Internal Resources
 - -Security Intelligence
 - Understanding before Reacting
- Centralized Communication
 - -Exec to Tech Reporting
 - -Justifying the Security Expense

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Conclusions

- All assets are not created equally
- You cannot respond to or even protect against all threats
- An effective vulnerability management program focuses on Risk
 - Vulnerabilities + Assets + Threats
- VM is truly preventative and proactive, not reactive
- Finds and fixes the core problems, not the symptoms
- No other form of security is as effective in reducing risk than vulnerability management